
2014 Annual Report

**Thirteenth Judicial Circuit
Family Court Services – Juvenile Division
Boone County & Callaway County**



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Introduction

Boone and Callaway courts are in diverse innovative counties located in the center of the state at the crossroads of major east-west and north-south highways. Population growth and prospects for additional growth are placing increasing demands on county government. According to the February 2014 QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau, the combined 2013 population estimate of Boone and Callaway counties was 215,132. Boone County's estimated population is 170,773 (79 percent) and Callaway's estimated population is 44,359 (21 percent). The chart below reflects the population estimates since 2011. The 2014 individual county population estimates have not been compiled at this time. Callaway's population stayed consistent from 2011 to 2013, whereas there was a 3% increase in Boone from 2011 to 2013

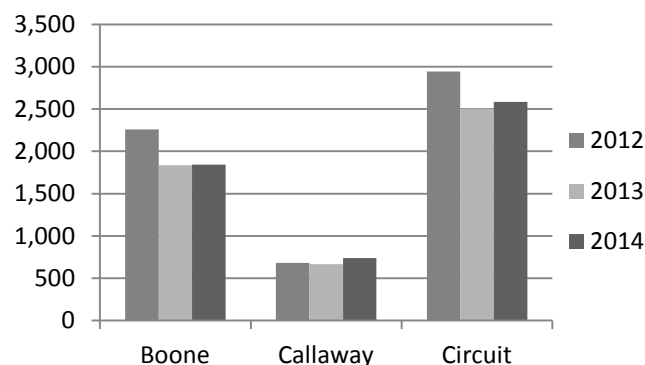
Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2013 Estimate	170,773	44,359	215,132
2012 Estimate	168,535	44,305	212,840
2011 Estimate	165,627	44,420	210,047

Juveniles under 5 years made up approximately 6 percent and juveniles ages 5-18 made up approximately 21 percent of the total population for both counties combined in 2013. Demographics are of an urban, semi-urban, and rural composition with a unique degree of ethnic diversity, with a significant number of minority populations, including Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic or Latino origin, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander. Boone County has seen a 3 percent population growth between April 2011 to July 2013 and Callaway County saw an estimated population increase of .1 percent.

According to the 2014 Missouri Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center, Crime in Missouri Report, the total Crime Index Rate for Boone County decreased from 5,648 to 5,186 between 2013 and 2014. In Callaway County, this number decreased from 1,217 to 1,072 for the same time period. Crime Index Offenses are those which include: forcible rape, murder, robbery, aggravated assault, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson and burglary. Juveniles contributed to 25 percent of those arrested for rape; 9.4 percent of aggravated assault arrests; 14.1 percent for robbery; 33.3 percent for arson; 0 percent for murder; 14.7 percent for burglary; 7.3 percent for theft and 6.9 percent for motor vehicle theft.

Referrals

The 13th Judicial Circuit is comprised of Boone and Callaway counties. Based on the referral history shown below, there was a 3% increase in referrals for the circuit in 2014. During the 2013/2014 school year, Columbia Public Schools started addressing many truancy and behavior referrals within the school system verses sending them to the Juvenile Office for the intake process.



Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2014	1,840	71%	736	29%	2,576
2013	1,835	73%	668	27%	2,503
2012	2,258	77%	683	23%	2,941



Referral Sources

The Juvenile Officer receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2014, law enforcement was the largest referral source, accounting for 58% percent of all disposed referrals. This includes both Law Enforcement and School Resources Officers.

For the 2012-2013 school year, the Juvenile Office implemented a new referral code in the JIS case management system to track the number of referrals received by School Resources Officers. In 2014, School Resource Officers were removed from Junior High/Middle Schools within Columbia Public Schools.

Boone	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	90	4%	152	7%	241	11%	200	11%	248	13%
Juvenile Court Personnel	235	10%	232	11%	312	14%	238	13%	199	11%
Law Enforcement	1,852	76%	1,476	71%	1,360	60%	902	49%	1,062	58%
Other Juvenile Court	26	1%	25	1%	27	1%	26	1%	11	1%
Parent	79	3%	81	4%	39	2%	36	2%	60	3%
Social Service Agency	5	0.2%	6	0.3%	0	0%	8	0.4%	3	0.2%
School Personnel	129	5%	115	5%	168	7%	121	7%	86	5%
School Resource Officers	0	0%	0	0%	101	4%	294	16%	163	9%
Victim/Relative/Other	2	0.1%	0	0%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0%
Other	29	1%	5	0.2%	7	0.3%	8	0.4%	8	0.4%
Total	2,447		2,092		2,258		1,835		1,840	

Callaway	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	77	15%	100	17%	133	19%	187	28%	192	26%
Juvenile Court Personnel	56	11%	48	8%	39	6%	22	3%	30	4%
Law Enforcement	264	51%	305	51%	285	42%	204	31%	223	30%
Other Juvenile Court	0	0%	0	0%	3	0.4%	2	0.3%	4	1%
Parent	23	4%	20	3%	33	5%	25	4%	20	3%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	1	0.2%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0.1%
School Personnel	90	17%	118	20%	167	24%	153	23%	232	32%
School Resource Officers	0	0%	0	0%	17	2%	65	10%	33	4%
Victim/Relative/Other	3	1%	0	0%	4	1%	8	1%	1	0.1%
Other	3	1%	5	1%	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	0%
Total	516		597		683		668		736	

Circuit	2010		2011		2012		2013		214	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	167	6%	252	9%	374	13%	387	15%	440	17%
Juvenile Court Personnel	291	10%	280	10%	351	12%	260	10%	229	9%
Law Enforcement	2,116	71%	1,781	66%	1,645	56%	1,106	44%	1285	50%
Other Juvenile Court	26	1%	25	1%	30	1%	28	1%	15	1%
Parent	102	3%	101	4%	72	2%	61	2%	80	3%
Social Service Agency	5	0.2%	7	0.3%	0	0%	9	0.4%	4	0.2%
School Personnel	219	7%	233	9%	335	11%	274	11%	318	12%
School Resource Officers	0	0%	0	0%	118	4%	359	14%	196	8%
Victim/Relative/Other	5	0.2%	0	0%	7	0.2%	10	0.4%	1	0.0%
Other	32	1%	10	0.4%	9	0.3%	9	0.4%	8	0.3%
Total	2,963		2,689		2,941		2,503		2,576	

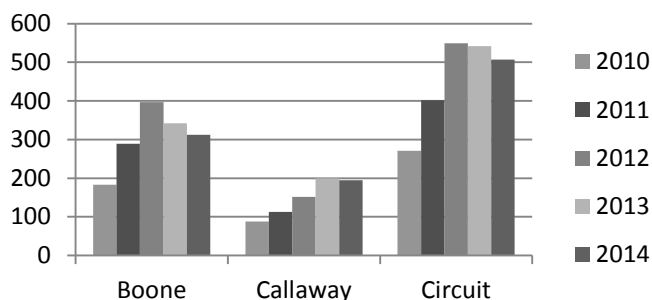


Referrals – Abuse/Neglect

Abuse/Neglect referrals are referrals due to physical injury, sexual abuse or emotional abuse inflicted on a child, other than by accidental means, by those responsible for the child's care, custody and control, except discipline administered in a reasonable manner.

Abuse/Neglect referrals are also received for failure to provide necessary care, by those responsible for the care, custody and control of the child. Necessary care includes support, education as required by law, nutrition, or medical/surgical care necessary for a child's well being.

Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2014	308	61%	194	39%	502
2013	342	63%	200	37%	542
2012	397	72%	152	28%	549
2011	289	72%	113	28%	402
2010	183	68%	88	32%	271

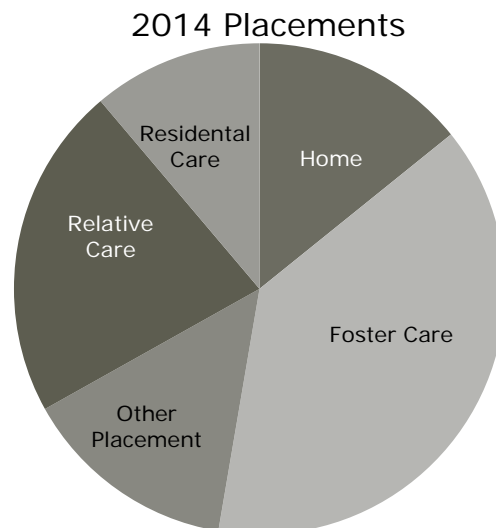


Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children Under Court Supervision

Boone and Callaway counties each have deputy juvenile officers dedicated to monitoring the abuse and neglect caseload. These officers are committed to attending Family Support Team meetings and being active participants in the permanency planning of children in care. Every effort is made to return children to the parental home as quickly as possible without jeopardizing their safety. The following chart shows the average number of children under court supervision, by type of placement.

Statutorily it is a requirement for children to be placed with grandparents or relatives whenever possible. It should be noted 39 percent of the children in out of home care were placed with relatives or in kinship care with people they were previously familiar.

Placements	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Average Number of Cases Placed at Home	33	57	48	74	66
Average Number of Cases Placed in Foster Care	75	86	106	113	179
Average Number of Cases Placed in Other Placement: In-Patient Hospitalization or Kinship Care (Friends of Family)	42	35	42	52	66
Average Number of Cases Placed in Relative Care	40	31	76	98	102
Average Number of Cases Placed in Residential Care	28	25	30	50	52
Total Average Placements by Year	218	234	302	387	465





Referrals – Status Offenses

Status offenses involve acts that are only illegal for children. These violations are divided into the following categories: Behavior Injurious to Self or Others, Beyond Parental Control, Runaway, Truancy, Curfew, and Violation of Supervision.

2014 Referrals for Status Offenders								
County	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	Beyond Parental Control	Runaway	Truancy	Curfew	Violation of Supervision	Total	
							#	%
Boone	283	154	137	51	1	2	628	65%
Callaway	160	98	2	64	11	1	336	35%
Circuit	443	252	139	115	12	3	964	100%

Five Year History

Boone													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	283	45%	154	25%	137	22%	51	8%	1	0%	2	0%	628
2013	197	28%	205	29%	190	27%	81	11%	2	0%	40	6%	715
2012	251	30%	294	35%	143	17%	141	17%	5	1%	15	2%	849
2011	287	35%	334	41%	95	12%	95	12%	5	1%	0	0%	816
2010	413	44%	261	28%	143	15%	106	11%	4	0%	12	1%	939
Callaway													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	160	48%	98	29%	2	1%	64	19%	11	3%	1	0%	336
2013	68	28%	113	47%	8	3%	42	18%	6	3%	2	1%	239
2012	72	28%	111	43%	3	1%	45	17%	11	4%	19	7%	261
2011	103	40%	54	21%	7	3%	59	23%	23	9%	14	5%	260
2010	57	33%	52	30%	10	6%	47	27%	4	2%	1	1%	171
Circuit													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		* Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	443	46%	252	26%	139	14%	115	12%	12	1%	3	0%	964
2013	265	28%	318	33%	198	21%	123	13%	8	1%	42	4%	954
2012	323	29%	405	36%	146	13%	186	17%	16	1%	34	3%	1,110
2011	390	36%	388	36%	102	9%	154	14%	28	3%	14	1%	1,076
2010	470	42%	313	28%	153	14%	153	14%	8	1%	13	1%	1,110

*It should be noted that throughout the years, charge codes were entered differently for Violations of Supervision which included each of the categories listed above. Depending on the infraction of their supervision-missing school, not following directives of home, etc.. Starting in 2014 the Juvenile Office strictly began using the Violation of Supervision for any that does not fit under a specific category listed above.



Referrals – Delinquency Violations

Delinquency referrals include violations of the Missouri Criminal Code and Municipal Ordinances. These violations are divided into the following categories: Acts Against Persons, Acts Against Property, Acts Against Public Order, and Traffic Violations.

2014 Referrals for Delinquency Violations						
County	Acts Against Person	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Traffic Violations	Total	
					#	%
Boone	179	234	167	4	584	77%
Callaway	60	49	61	0	170	23%
Circuit	239	283	228	4	754	

Five Year History

Boone									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	179	31%	234	40%	167	29%	4	1%	584
2013	225	30%	298	40%	220	29%	6	1%	749
2012	272	33%	341	41%	214	26%	7	1%	834
2011	290	30%	397	42%	261	27%	8	1%	956
2010	414	34%	389	32%	396	33%	15	1%	1214

Callaway									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	60	35%	49	29%	61	36%	0	0%	170
2013	62	34%	46	25%	75	40%	1	1%	184
2012	65	30%	68	31%	81	38%	2	1%	216
2011	80	34%	75	32%	67	29%	12	5%	234
2010	79	32%	100	41%	63	26%	3	1%	245

Circuit									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	239	32%	283	38%	228	30%	4	1%	754
2013	287	31%	344	37%	295	32%	7	1%	933
2012	337	32%	409	39%	295	28%	9	1%	1050
2011	370	31%	472	40%	328	28%	20	2%	1190
2010	493	34%	489	34%	459	31%	18	1%	1459



Disposition

A referral to the Juvenile Officer may be disposed of in a variety of ways. Generally, the more serious the offense alleged in the referral, the higher the level of intervention. Informal cases are typically disposed by a meeting being held with the juvenile and family to caution them on the consequences of future referrals and, in some cases, to recommend counseling, tutoring, programs, other services from outside agencies, and/or services provided by the Juvenile Officer. Some cases may result in having a period of supervision by a deputy juvenile officer in an effort to coordinate services with other agencies. Cases wherein a petition and/or motion to modify is filed with the court are considered to be formal cases. The tables below provide dispositional outcomes for referrals disposed.

Disposition – Abuse/Neglect

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	11	4%	50	19%	200	77%	261
2013	5	2%	84	27%	219	71%	308
2012	15	4%	110	29%	250	67%	375
2011	15	6%	73	27%	178	67%	266
2010	14	8%	98	53%	73	39%	185

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	1	1%	18	11%	149	89%	168
2013	4	2%	24	13%	164	85%	192
2012	5	4%	30	22%	102	74%	137
2011	15	16%	19	20%	62	65%	96
2010	10	15%	16	24%	40	61%	66

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	12	3%	68	16%	349	81%	429
2013	9	2%	108	22%	383	77%	500
2012	20	4%	140	27%	352	69%	512
2011	30	8%	92	25%	240	66%	362
2010	24	10%	114	45%	113	45%	251



Disposition – Status Offenses

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	21	5%	182	44%	214	51%	417
2013	20	4%	243	47%	259	50%	522
2012	13	2%	270	47%	293	51%	576
2011	22	4%	272	45%	308	51%	602
2010	38	4%	519	56%	363	39%	920

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	6	3%	106	56%	78	41%	190
2013	7	4%	100	53%	81	43%	188
2012	7	3%	126	55%	96	42%	229
2011	8	4%	122	67%	53	29%	183
2010	9	5%	127	73%	38	22%	174

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	27	4%	288	47%	292	48%	607
2013	27	4%	343	48%	340	48%	710
2012	20	2%	396	49%	389	48%	805
2011	30	4%	394	50%	361	46%	785
2010	47	4%	646	59%	401	37%	1094



Disposition – Delinquency Violations

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	23	5%	284	62%	153	33%	460
2013	21	3%	414	65%	203	32%	638
2012	34	5%	421	58%	265	37%	720
2011	34	4%	508	60%	298	35%	840
2010	75	6%	849	70%	292	24%	1216

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	8	6%	70	54%	51	40%	129
2013	7	5%	83	61%	46	34%	136
2012	5	4%	30	22%	102	74%	137
2011	15	16%	19	20%	62	65%	96
2010	10	15%	16	24%	40	61%	66

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014	31	5%	354	60%	204	35%	589
2013	28	4%	497	64%	249	32%	774
2012	39	5%	451	53%	367	43%	857
2011	49	5%	527	56%	360	38%	936
2010	85	7%	865	67%	332	26%	1282



Filings/Dispositions (Circuit)

Two staff attorneys, an associate legal attorney and a paralegal make up the legal department. The attorneys are responsible for case filings and court appearances for Boone and Callaway counties, while the paralegal files many of the pleadings for legal counsel. The charts below show the total number of filings along with the corresponding dispositions.

It should be noted the number of cases disposed includes cases filed in the previous year. The number of filings reflects the actual number of cases filed in that year. When a petition is filed a case type of status, delinquency or abuse/neglect is assigned and if subsequent filings are necessary they remain coded as the initial case type assigned.

The Juvenile Officer uses the method of filing a Petition to increase compliance on informal cases. If compliance is met, then the Juvenile Officer dismisses the Petition.

Amended filings have either had new charges added or previous charges amended within the Petition or Motion to Modify. Amended pleadings were not counted in 2010 and 2011. Callaway started e-Filing in 2013, and Boone started in 2014. Amended filings are now e-filed with the Court versus amending the pleadings in Court, which did not count as amended filings, especially when reducing or changing a charge.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Supreme Court adopted Court Operating Rule 29 stating Juvenile Officers and their staff who are not licensed to practice law in this state shall not engage in the practice of law. Due to this Supreme Court Rule, in October 2013, the Juvenile Officer changed their process whereby all legal filings are now signed by legal counsel and legal counsel represents the Juvenile Officer in all legal proceedings.

Due to this change the Juvenile Officer also reallocated funds to reclassify a job position to have a third attorney for the Circuit.

Filings– Abuse/Neglect

Filings						Dispositions					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Petitions	104	194	247	253	297	Adjudicated	110	163	199	230	314
						Dismissed	34	26	42	26	40
*Amended Petitions	-	-	57	39	144						
Motions to Modify	25	57	52	51	50	Adjudicated	15	35	41	57	52
						Dismissed	0	0	1	0	4
*Amended Motions to Modify	-	-	18	14	38						
Termination of Parental Rights	18	30	34	40	24	Adjudicated	16	19	25	36	27
						Dismissed	5	3	1	2	2
TOTAL	147	281	408	397	553	TOTAL	180	246	309	351	439



Filings/Dispositions – Continued

Filings– Status

Filings						Dispositions					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Petitions	63	52	78	66	47	Adjudicated	23	11	18	20	27
						Dismissed	38	31	49	36	32
*Amended Petitions	–	–	7	8	14						
Motions to Modify	20	32	24	21	26	Adjudicated	10	22	25	24	18
						Dismissed	2	0	1	1	3
*Amended Motions to Modify	–	–	19	14	17						
TOTAL	83	84	128	109	104	TOTAL	73	64	93	81	80

Filings– Delinquency

Filings						Dispositions					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Petitions	63	52	78	66	139	Adjudicated	23	11	18	20	123
						Dismissed	38	31	49	36	72
*Amended Petitions	-	-	7	8	74						
Motions to Modify	20	32	24	21	89	Adjudicated	10	22	25	24	74
						Dismissed	2	0	1	1	14
*Amended Motions to Modify	-	-	19	14	59						
TOTAL	83	84	128	109	361	TOTAL	73	64	93	81	283



Docket Statistics – Abuse/Neglect

In the past when calculating the number of Abuse/Neglect hearings, Boone County staff counted sibling groups as one case while Callaway County staff counted sibling groups as individual cases. In 2010, both counties started counting sibling groups as individual cases. *It should be noted, even though filings have decreased since 2010, hearings held in Callaway County have increased due to continuances and/or mandatory review and permanency hearings. One specific abuse and neglect case could be heard multiple times in a year due to mandatory hearings or hearings as requested by a party or the Judge.

In 2013 the Judge started scheduling additional hearings in an effort to expedite permanency.

Boone	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Average Number Cases per General Docket	14	19	22	31	33
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	4	10	9	9	7
Number of Hearings Held	755	1,177	1,697	1,644	1,652
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	63	98	141	137	138

Callaway	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Average Number Cases per General Docket	10	10.3	12	19	17
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	0	9	0
Number of Hearings Held	446	459	555	1008	841
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	37	38	46	84	70

Docket Statistics – Status and Delinquency

Hearings for status and delinquency cases are held on the same docket; therefore, the statistics are combined for these types of cases.

Boone	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Average Number Cases per General Docket	15	16	11	13	12
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	5	6	7	5	7
Number of Hearings Held	540	925	1,017	1,067	860
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	45	77	85	89	72

Callaway	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Average Number Cases per General Docket	4	4	5	4	4
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	1	2	0
Number of Hearings Held	172	175	252	189	186
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	14	15	21	16	16



Risk Assessments

A primary tool used by the Juvenile Division in delinquency and status offense cases is the Risk and Needs Assessment Form. A risk assessment is completed on juveniles at the point of intake and helps guide decision-making regarding disposition. Some of the information gathered for Risk and Needs is based on self reporting information provided by parents and children.

The following are 2014 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **risk assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 st Referral	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
16	152	117	133	109	84
15	206	105	135	106	87
14	182	144	140	136	104
13	181	144	135	111	94
12 & under	518	416	393	350	251

Assault Referrals	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No Prior	715	652	692	585	453
One or more prior misdemeanor	320	251	233	218	161
One or more prior felony	22	23	11	9	6

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No History	839	753	744	674	518
History	218	173	192	138	102

History of Placement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No prior out-of-home	752	667	685	598	482
Prior out-of-home	305	259	251	214	138

Parental History/Incarceration	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No Prior Incarceration	651	623	551	498	419
Prior Incarceration	406	303	385	314	196



Risk Assessments – Continued

Parental Management Style	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Effective	545	534	480	383	351
Moderately Ineffective	347	304	356	328	204
Severely Ineffective	165	88	100	101	65

Peer Relationships	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Neutral influence	356	293	389	384	393
Negative influence	609	566	481	342	183
Strong negative influence	92	67	66	86	44

Prior Referrals	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
None	485	387	421	367	285
One or more	572	539	515	445	335

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No/minor problems	398	385	418	397	331
Moderate problems	485	429	392	293	200
Severe problems	174	112	126	122	89

Substance Abuse	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No problem	835	726	667	608	498
Moderate problem	198	179	234	189	111
Severe problem	24	21	35	15	11



Needs Assessments

A primary tool used by the Juvenile Division in delinquency and status offense cases is the Risk and Needs Assessment Form. A needs assessment is completed when the Juvenile Officer is going to provide some level of supervision and is used to assist with determining the level of programs/services that would best meet the youth's needs. Some of the information gathered for Risk and Needs is based on self reporting information provided by parents and children.

The following are 2014 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **needs assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Academic Performance	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Passing without difficulty	384	365	308	348	313
Functioning below average	170	162	218	194	171
Failing	103	83	110	92	77

Attitude	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Motivated to change	668	530	586	494	377
Generally uncooperative	322	316	294	241	148
Very negative attitude	70	63	54	71	42

Behavior Problems	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No significant problem	264	140	429	334	291
Moderate problem	651	688	426	351	215
Severe problem	145	81	79	121	61

Employment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Full-time	118	166	149	60	41
Part-time	3	20	35	48	26
Unemployed	16	12	14	90	57
Not applicable	923	711	736	608	443

Health/Handicaps	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No problems	970	827	810	728	495
No problems, but limited access to health care	7	10	5	4	11
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	75	72	111	68	56
Pregnancy	5	0	3	2	3
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	3	0	5	4	2

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No history	837	741	736	669	470
History	223	168	198	137	97

Interpersonal skills	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Good skills	552	398	569	464	358
Moderately impaired skills	455	472	323	302	192
Severely impaired skills	53	39	42	40	17

Needs Assessments – Continued



Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No children	1050	895	912	780	552
One child	9	6	12	12	9
Two children	0	1	1	7	3
Three or more children	1	7	9	7	3

Learning Disorder	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No diagnosed learning disorder	845	761	754	646	474
Diagnosed learning disorder	215	148	180	160	93

Mental Health	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No mental health disorder	685	643	622	523	393
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	330	236	240	238	158
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	45	30	72	45	16

Parental Management Style	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Effective	561	531	487	394	324
Moderately ineffective	336	297	349	314	186
Severely ineffective	163	81	98	98	57

Parental Mental Health	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No history	862	727	704	664	466
History	198	182	230	142	101

Parental Substance Abuse	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No substance abuse	761	699	621	611	441
Substance abuse	299	210	313	195	126

Peer Relationships	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Neutral influence	349	274	397	374	359
Negative influence	620	572	466	345	169
Strong negative influence	91	63	71	87	39

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No or minor problems	392	387	423	400	295
Moderate problems	503	415	387	282	198
Severe problems	165	107	124	124	74

Social Support System	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Strong support	479	435	506	407	322
Limited support	430	370	316	319	205
Weak support	126	88	92	71	39
Strong negative	25	16	20	9	1

Substance Abuse	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No problem	835	713	669	598	452
Moderate problem	199	178	232	193	108
Severe problem	26	18	33	15	7



Supervision

The charts below indicates a snapshot of the number of youth under informal or formal supervision by risk levels at the end of December each year.

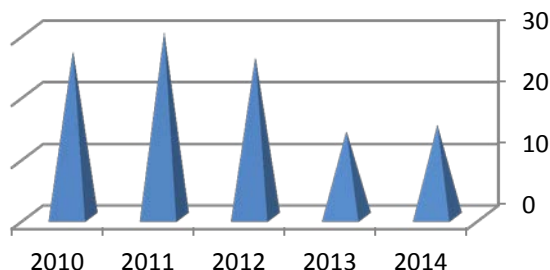
Formal Supervision by Risk	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
High	62	52%	59	53%	56	48%	40	36%	37	39%
Moderate	52	44%	53	47%	55	47%	61	55%	54	57%
Low	1	1%	0	0%	5	4%	3	3%	3	3%
No Level Indicated	4	3%	0	0%	0	0%	6	5%	0	0%
TOTAL	119		112		116		110		94	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
High	11	18%	24	30%	9	14%	33	29%	4	7%
Moderate	50	81%	56	70%	56	85%	72	63%	49	83%
Low	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	7	6%	6	10%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	2	2%	0	0%
TOTAL	62		80		66		114		59	

Intensive Intervention Model Program (IIMP)

The Intensive Intervention Model Program (IIMP) provides enhanced services to at-risk youth and families through a team approach consisting of a family therapist, program assistant, and a deputy juvenile officer. Youth in this program are linked to community resources designed to provide needs-based interventions, which allow participating youth the opportunity to remain in their homes and in the community as well as be referral free to the Juvenile Office once they have completed their probation period. It is believed that the services provided are critical in order to be successful in diverting youth from out of home placement and to provide them skills and resources to be successful both as a youth and as an adult.

Participants



Five Year Summary of IIMP Participants	
Year	Participants
2014	15
2013	14
2012	26
2011	30
2010	27



Juvenile Detention Assessment

Missouri's Juvenile Detention Assessment instrument (JDTA) provides juvenile officers objective criteria for evaluating the need to detain juveniles alleged to have committed offenses pursuant to Missouri Statute.

This instrument was created by the Detention Assessment Workgroup, which consisted of Missouri's Juvenile Court staff. The instrument was implemented in early 2007 within selected Missouri circuit courts. Data was collected by Resources Development Institute (RDI) and a final validation report was provided in October 2007. The Detention Assessment Committee reviewed the validation study and recommended some changes along with conducting a second validation study with the help of OSCA Research staff and the Justice Information System. Implementation of the edited detention assessment tool began June 1, 2009.

In January 2010, juvenile court staff of the 13th Judicial Circuit Family Court began using the JDTA to screen juveniles for possible detention. Information necessary to complete the JDTA is obtained through police reports, MULES/NCIC, the Judicial Information System (JIS), the Missouri Juvenile Justice Information System (MOJJIS), and CaseNet.

In 2010-2011, juvenile court staff completed a JDTA form on every case wherein face-to-face contact was made with juveniles in-custody.

Since 2012, juvenile court staff used a different strategy in completing the JDTA. It mandated that a JDTA form be completed on any juvenile taken into custody; therefore, resulting in an increase in the number of juveniles administered the JDTA. In 2014, 837 youth were administered the JDTA. Below is a breakdown of the number and percentages of juveniles administered the JDTA in 2014 and the outcome:

Youth Receiving Level of Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	27	17%
	Override Down to Alternative	5	3%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
Male	No Override	106	68%
	Override Down to Alternative	15	10%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
TOTAL		155	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	No Override	0	0%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
Black	No Override	79	51%
	Override Down to Alternative	10	6%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
Hispanic	No Override	2	1%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
White	No Override	52	34%
	Override Down to Alternative	10	6%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
TOTAL		155	100%



Juvenile Detention Assessment – Continued

Youth Receiving Level of Alternative to Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	42	23%
	Override Down to Release	3	2%
	Override Up to Detention	2	1%
Male	No Override	111	62%
	Override Down to Release	4	2%
	Override Up to Detention	17	9%
TOTAL		179	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	No Override	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Black	No Override	88	49%
	Override Down to Release	5	3%
	Override Up to Detention	12	7%
Hispanic	No Override	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	65	36%
	Override Down to Release	2	1%
	Override Up to Detention	7	4%
TOTAL		179	100%

Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	197	39%
	Override Up to Alternative	3	1%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
Male	No Override	300	60%
	Override Up to Alternative	2	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
TOTAL		503	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	2	0%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Black	No Override	227	45%
	Override Up to Alternative	2	0%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
Hispanic	No Override	5	1%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	263	52%
	Override Up to Alternative	3	1%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
TOTAL		503	100%



Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a process where juvenile justice professionals are reconsidering their use of detention and by implementing eight core strategies are using detention only when necessary, which is for those youth that will: 1) pose a threat to community safety if released pending their court date; or 2) who will fail to appear for their court date.

The eight core strategies of JDAI involve the following:

- collaboration among juvenile justice agencies, community organizations and other government agencies;
- the use of data in making policy and case-level decisions;
- objective instruments to guide detention decisions;
- operation of a continuum of non-secure detention alternatives;
- case processing efficiencies to reduce time between arrest and case disposition;
- improve conditions of confinement;
- safe reductions of special populations; and
- racial/ethnic fairness in policy and case-level decision making.

According to information provided on the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Help Desk Website (www.jdaihelpdesk.org), JDAI began as a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 1992 with an overall purpose to show others that juvenile court jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient juvenile justice methods to accomplish the purpose of juvenile detention without jeopardizing public safety. The Annie E. Casey Foundation's vision was that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system would have opportunities to develop into healthy and productive adults. JDAI is currently in the process of being replicated in over 125 jurisdictions in 30 states, and in the District of Columbia.

The main goals of JDAI are to:

- reduce the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately detained;
- decrease the number of youth who fail to appear for their court appearances or who re-offend pending adjudication;
- redirect public funds toward successful reform strategies;
- reduce the disproportionate minority confinement and contact within the juvenile justice system; and
- improve the juvenile justice system.

With the assistance of grant funds made available for this project through the Missouri Department of Public Safety and the Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group from funding provided by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the 13th Circuit Juvenile Division has been working to implement JDAI since October 2009. A JDAI collaborative team was established in December of 2009 and is made up of representatives from local law enforcement, Division of Youth Services, mental health, community organizations, schools and county government.

Another area of focus since implementing JDAI in 2009 has been in the area of developing detention alternatives. Currently the Juvenile Division offers several different alternatives including shelter care, an evening reporting center, Intensive Crisis Intervention Services, conditional release, and electronic monitoring with Global Positioning Satellite and cell phone options, all of which are considered prior to placing a youth in secure detention.



Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Continued

In July of 2011, the Juvenile Division developed a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) committee to work on ensuring racial/ethnic fairness when referring youth of color as well as in case level decision making at the Juvenile Office. From this committee a sub-committee was formed to work on a memorandum of understanding among the Columbia Public School district, local law enforcement, and the Boone County Juvenile Office. The table below represents the number of youth who were placed in an alternative to detention based on being in custody for an offense. It does not include youth released from detention and placed in an alternative or number of youth placed in an alternative as a sanction for violation of supervision.

Alternatives to Detention	2012	2013	2014
Conditional Release	112	127	131
Shelter Care	1	1	6
Evening Reporting Center (ERC)	12	6	6
In-Home Detention/Electronic/Voice Verification	9	14	23
Mental Health Placements	8	7	5
Drug Treatment	0	2	1
Residential Placement	0	3	3
Intensive Crisis Intervention Services	0	3	7

Conditional Release Program:

This program which began in April of 2011 allows a youth in custody to be released to a parent or guardian with special conditions pending a scheduled conference with a Deputy Juvenile Officer to determine the method of disposition. In 2014, 131 youth participated in the Conditional Release Program in lieu of detention.

Evening Reporting Center (ERC):

Juvenile Division staff used ERC as an Alternative to Detention 6 times in 2014; additionally, 27 juveniles referred to the Juvenile Office for various offenses have been directed to attend the ERC. The ERC is used for various reasons: 1) to transition juveniles leaving detention back into the community; 2) as a sanction for not complying with conditions of informal or formal supervision; 3) the Court can order a juvenile to attend ERC as an alternative to detention; or 4) as a condition of release from detention pending Court action. The Evening Reporting Center originally began operating in 2010 in partnership with the Intersection Youth Facility where it operated with Intersection staff until 2012. In October of 2012, the Juvenile Office began fully operating the Evening Reporting Center with it's own staff in the Alternative Sentencing Building which is owned by the County of Boone. The ERC operates Monday through Friday from 3:30 p.m. until 7:30 p.m. and provides both supervision and a variety of programming to youth conducive towards pro-social learning and behaviors. Moral Reconation Therapy is offered to youth two days a week which helps youth learn prosocial thought patterns to replace antisocial thought patterns. We have also partnered with the Boys and Girls Club, Pathways Behavioral Healthcare, the Youth Empowerment Zone, and variety of other community agencies to provide quality programming for the youth.



Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Continued

In-Home Detention:

Juvenile Division staff have used In-Home Detention for over a decade as an intervention for youth. We originally began using Voice Verification services and Electronic Monitoring through a home telephone line as provided by Behavioral Interventions Incorporated, but now use cellular and Global Positioning Satellite technology for tracking purposes which incorporates the use of an ankle transmitter fitted to the juvenile's leg to monitor the juvenile's location twenty four hours a day. Juvenile Division staff have used In-Home Detention as an Alternative to Detention 23 times in 2014; however, 43 juveniles were either ordered released from detention and placed on in-home detention or ordered as a sanction for behaviors while under supervision.

Intensive Crisis Intervention Services:

This program, which began in 2012, aims to address youth in custody who are encountering domestic issues within the home or problematic behaviors in the school setting. A licensed therapist meets with the family in the home intensively for a two week period to identify issues and formulate a plan of strategies and services to help the family. In 2014, 7 youth and their families participated in these services.

Shelter Care:

This program began in April of 2011 to address domestic issues in the home that may result in the juvenile's detention. In situations in which the juvenile may not want to return home and the juvenile's parents or guardians may be frustrated with behaviors in the home, it allows the youth to temporarily stay at a residential facility for children for up to five days to allow time for anger and emotions to calm and facilitate a plan for the youth to return home with services. In 2014, 6 youth participated in Shelter Care as an alternative to detention. We continue to partner with the Rainbow House and Coyote Hills Youth Ranch to provide this service for our youth who also provide quality therapeutic services and care while the youth are temporarily placed there.

As illustrated in the chart on page 22, 9 youth also participated in either mental health treatment, drug treatment, or residential placement as an alternative to being placed in detention.

It should be noted the costs associated with the Evening Reporting Center, In Home Detention, Intensive Crisis Intervention Services, and Shelter Care as both alternatives to detention and sanctions are paid through the Office of the State Courts Administrator Juvenile Justice Program Assistance Grant, which allows for a wider base of assistance where needed for youth.

These alternatives to detention have evolved over time and have been invaluable to the 13th Circuit Juvenile Division in providing quality options to detention that allow a youth to remain in the community to be with their family, attend school, and receive services while being held accountable for their behavior.



Commitments to the Division of Youth Services

In 2014, the number of total circuit commitments to the Division of Youth Services was 14. The circuit receives funding for the Intensive Intervention Model Program and Probation Services Enhancement Program from Division of Youth Services court diversion grant funds. Two deputy juvenile officers and the Moral Reconciliation Therapy Services are funded through this grant for 2014. A goal of these programs is to divert juveniles from commitment to the Division of Youth Services by enhancing services at the community level.

Five Year Summary of DYS Commitments			
Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2014	13	1	14
2013	12	5	17
2012	18	3	21
2011	13	4	17
2010	25	4	29

Certifications

Certification is the most serious action that can be taken in a juvenile case. This action allows the juvenile court to dismiss the juvenile court action to allow for prosecution in the adult criminal court. While some of these investigations remain at the Juvenile Officer's discretion, the Juvenile Crime Bill of 1995 made many of these investigations mandatory, based on specific statutory criteria. It should be noted that a mandated investigation may not always recommend certification.

In 2014, the circuit did not certify any youth.

Boone	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Certification Investigations	8	10	6	0	3
Number of Juveniles Certified	3	3	3	0	0

Callaway	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Certification Investigations	0	0	0	1	0
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	0	0	0

Circuit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Certification Investigations	8	10	6	1	3
Number of Juveniles Certified	3	3	3	0	0



Programs

The purpose of the Juvenile Division of the 13th Judicial Circuit Family Court is to provide prevention, intervention and protection services to children, families and the community, while promoting collaborative partnerships with private and public entities in an ongoing effort to improve the quality of life for the citizens of Boone and Callaway counties. In doing so, the Juvenile Office provides a variety of programs to help educate, yet hold juveniles accountable for their actions. Some numbers reflect the cancelling of programs. Additional information regarding programs provided by the Juvenile Division may be found online at <http://www.courts.mo.gov/hosted/circuit13/court/offices/juvdivprograms.htm>.

Number of Program Participants	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Boone County Family Resources	11	4	16	12	8
Court Education Program	39	26	70	41	-
Consequence Program	150	145	173	50	38
Drug Testing	318	287	194	230	206
Family Therapy Program	23	37	10	24	31
I Beat the Odds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6
It's Your Life Program	5	16	24	28	13
Juvenile Office Orientation	N/A	N/A	N/A	84	45
SAVVY Sisters	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Sex Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27
Shoplifter's Program	33	23	16	5	16
Tobacco Program	5	5	0	13	14

It should be noted the number of juveniles referred to the Shoplifter's Program, Tobacco Program and the Victim Impact Program have decreased due to the implementation of the Consequence Program in 2010.

In 2013, the Juvenile Officer implemented the Juvenile Office Orientation to Supervision program. This is a one-time program for all juveniles placed under either Formal or Informal Supervision. The juvenile's custodian is to attend the program with the juvenile. The program provides a clear description of the goals and expectations of juvenile supervision. The goal of the program is to increase a successful supervision experience for the juvenile and their custodian. The program allows for the juvenile and custodian to clarify information and ask questions they have in regards to the juvenile being under supervision.

In 2014, the Juvenile Officer implemented the SAVVY Sisters program. The SAVVY Sisters program is based on the Girl Matters philosophy which focuses on having a gender responsive culture by aligning gender responsive theories with the life experiences of girls. The focus areas are based on findings in current research, gender responsive theory, and practical experience with girls and young women. The core building blocks are safety matters, communication matters, relationship matters, emotion matters, trauma and drama matters, and identity matters which then translate into the programming building blocks of brain matters, body matters, sex matters, spiritual matters, living environment matters, social support matters, care and vocational matters, and motherhood/parenting matters.

In 2014, the Juvenile Officer restarted the I Beat the Odds and Sex Education programs.

In 2014, the Juvenile Officer canceled the Court Education Program, as materials are now individually reviewed with families in 72 hour meetings.



Cognitive Behavior Intervention (CBI)

The 13th Judicial Circuit Family Court has adopted the Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Theory. Cognitive behavioral interventions are based on techniques and practices that work to change thinking (cognition) and behavior (actions). The underlying principle of cognitive behavioral intervention is that if we alter our thinking, our behavior will change.

The chart below shows the number of successful program participants from 2010 - 2014:

Number of Program Participants	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Options to Anger	26	22	17	17	19
Thinking for a Change	17	20	4	15	13
Why Can't I Stop	6	9	11	4	9

Several programs of Thinking for a Change were cancelled in 2012.

Several programs of Why Can't I Stop were cancelled in 2013.

Community Service Work

Community Service Work

In 2014, 4,444 hours of Community Service Work were completed by juveniles ordered by the court. To evaluate the impact the CSW Program has on the community, one can multiply the number of hours completed by the rate of compensation equal to minimum wage. Using this formula, it is estimated that the community received a benefit of \$33,330.00 in 2014.

Five Year CSW Comparison	
Year	Hours Completed
2014	4,444
2013	4,701
2012	6,617
2011	8,624
*2010	10,833

Community Service Work for Restitution

In 2014, a total of 561 hours were completed in the Community Service Work for Restitution program, providing \$3,648 in restitution to victims who would not otherwise have received payment.

Five Year CSW for Restitution Comparison			
Year	Number of Hours Completed	Amount of Restitution Paid to Victims	Percentage to Total Restitution Collected
2014	561	\$3,648	13%
2013	488	\$3,589	14%
2012	464	\$3,366	15%
2011	624	\$4,523	22%
2010	682	\$4,940	28%

The available amount in this fund is based on juveniles who have been adjudicated in Juvenile Court and are assessed an Offense Assessment Fee up to \$50.00.



Restitution

The Juvenile Division is committed to ensuring that victims who have suffered financial loss as a result of a crime committed by a juvenile offender receive restitution for their loss. The table below shows amounts ordered and collected in the years 2010-2014. The amounts collected will include amounts collected for restitution ordered in previous years. In late 2013 there was a substantial amount of restitution ordered from two separate offenses that included multiple youth being required to pay the statutory maximum amount of \$4,000 each which caused a substantial increase in restitution ordered. Payments on these cases continued into 2014.

Restitution			
Year	Amount Ordered	Amount Paid	Percent Paid to Amount Ordered
2014	\$20,544	\$27,235	133%
2013	\$52,593	\$25,646	49%
2012	\$22,807	\$22,453	98%
2011	\$20,255	\$20,354	100%
2010	\$19,370	\$17,480	90%

Victim Services

The Victim Advocate is a 32 hours per week position that is grant funded through the States Services to Victim Fund. The goal of the 13th Circuit Victim Services Programs is to provide victims of crimes committed by juvenile offenders with the necessary information and services to assist in their complete physical, emotional and financial recovery. The charts below show the types of referrals received in 2013 and 2014.

The purpose of Victim Services is to reduce intimidation and inconvenience to crime victims by:

Boone County				
Type of Offense	2013		2014	
Assault	85	76%	93	71%
Burglary	10	9%	4	3%
Child Sexual Abuse	11	10%	7	5%
Harassment	5	4%	4	3%
Robbery	1	1%	23	18%
Total	112	100%	131	100%

Callaway				
Type of Offense	2013		2014	
Assault	12	57%	11	55%
Burglary	7	33%	2	10%
Child Sexual Abuse	0	0%	5	25%
Harassment	1	5%	2	10%
Robbery	1	5%	0	0%
Total	21	100%	20	100%

Circuit				
Type of Offense	2013		2014	
Assault	97	72%	104	69%
Burglary	17	13%	6	4%
Child Sexual Abuse	11	8%	12	8%
Harassment	6	5%	6	4%
Robbery	2	2%	23	15%
Total	133	100%	151	100%

- Providing information about the process of the juvenile court system.
- Providing victims of juvenile crimes with referral services for counseling, financial assistance and protection.
- Acting as a liaison between the victims of juvenile crimes and attorneys in the Juvenile Office.
- Informing victims of juvenile crimes of their right to appear at legal proceedings, including, but not limited to, their rights to be heard at such hearings, either personally or by offering a written statement.
- Facilitating the return of crime victims personal property that has been taken into evidence or recovered by law enforcement.
- Contacting victims of juvenile crime to determine the amount of restitution for which they are entitled. Victims will also receive assistance in filing for Crime Victims' Compensation Funds.



Victim Services – Continued

The Victim Advocate serves to assist victims in the court process of filing for restitution along with going through the steps of being a witness in court. Below are charts indicating the number and types of assistance that was given to victims and their families in 2014. It should be noted on Victims Assisted, one victim could be assisted in several categories.

Boone County				
	2013		2014	
Victim Referrals Received	112		111	
Number of Victims not requesting services	21	19%	6	5%
Number of no responses	51	45%	42	38%
Number of referrals rejected	2	2%	22	20%
Number of victims assisted	38	34%	41	37%
*Victims Assisted	38		41	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	26	68%	38	92%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	8	21%	2	5%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	38	100%	41	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	10	26%	17	41%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	5	13%	5	12%

Callaway County				
	2013		2014	
Victim Referrals Received	21		20	
Number of Victims not requesting services	4	19%	4	20%
Number of no responses	7	33%	7	35%
Number of referrals rejected	1	5%	5	25%
Number of victims assisted	9	43%	4	20%
*Victims Assisted	9		4	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	6	67%	4	100%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	1	11%	1	3%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	8	89%	4	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	5	56%	2	10%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	1	11%	1	3%

Circuit				
	2013		2014	
Victim Referrals Received	133		131	
Number of Victims not requesting services	25	19%	10	8%
Number of no responses	58	44%	49	37%
Number of referrals rejected	3	2%	27	21%
Number of victims assisted	47	35%	45	34%
*Victims Assisted	47		45	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	32	68%	42	93%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	9	19%	3	7%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	46	98%	45	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	15	34%	19	42%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	6	13%	6	13%



Questionnaire Summary

Each year the Boone and Callaway County Juvenile Offices send questionnaires to parents, guardians and juveniles asking their feedback regarding their experience with the court. The information obtained from these surveys is used to make changes in the juvenile programs, in order to better serve the community.

Intake: In 2014, a circuit total of 63 intake questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	98%	96%	95%	100%	97%
Said the intake interview started on time.	93%	93%	95%	99%	100%
Felt the intake officer treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	99%	98%	99%	100%	97%
Said the intake conference was helpful.	97%	95%	97%	99%	95%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	98%	93%	97%	100%	95%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2014:

- The Deputy Juvenile Officer was very helpful and took time to talk to our child instead of just treating us like another number or case! Thanks.
- The Deputy Juvenile Officer was very professional. I appreciate his working with my crazy schedule. He returned calls promptly. He was great with my kid expressing my point of school matters. He is definitely an asset.
- I was very impressed with the service of the Deputy Juvenile Officer . He was professional and yet was able to relate to a teenager in a way that I believe was effective. My son could relate which I know was helpful. I believe he went above and beyond to answer our questions and provide help to our son. He truly is an asset to your program.
- The Deputy Juvenile Officer was very helpful and put my child and myself at ease. She showed both concern and professionalism.

Supervision: Any time a juvenile is successfully released from supervision attempts are made to conduct an interview with the parent and youth served.

In 2014, a circuit total of 57 supervision termination questionnaires were completed.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%
Felt the supervising deputy juvenile officer met frequently enough with their child to provide appropriate supervision.	100%	97%	98%	96%	93%
Felt the deputy juvenile officer kept them informed about their child's supervision.	99%	99%	96%	99%	96%
Felt deputy juvenile officer supervision was helpful.	97%	100%	91%	91%	93%
Felt their child's behavior at home improved.	81%	75%	57%	69%	93%

The following are a few comments given by parents who filled out the surveys in 2014:

- The Deputy Juvenile Officer was a great advisor to build my son's character.
- The transformation was amazing. Our child had to show accountability to someone other than mom. We can now see a future outside of jail.
- Deputy Juvenile Officer was very professional and open to listening.
- I enjoyed working with the Deputy Juvenile Officer and staff.
- The Deputy Juvenile Officer is a good guy and our child has made great changes thanks to him. She now knows how to communicate with the family. Things are really good. He helped us a lot.